

FREMONT DAILY JOURNAL.

Vol. 1.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1861.

No. 23.

The Daily Journal,

is published every morning, except Friday and Sunday. It will contain all the telegraph news up to the hour of going to press, and such local and miscellaneous news as comes to hand.

It will be furnished to subscribers in town at 10 cents per week, or 2 cents a copy. For the country in packages of five copies or more, sixpence a week, or 25 cents a month. News dealers supplied at the rate of \$1 a hundred.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL is published every Friday morning with all the late telegraphic despatches, and is sent by mail for \$1.50 per year; left by the carrier in town, \$1.75 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Orders for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL are solicited.

Address I. M. KEELER,
Editor and Publisher.

The Three Months' Volunteers.

One of the N. Y. exchanges states that nearly ten thousand of our best troops will be going home by the time Congress meets. This is much to be regretted but cannot be helped. The three months' regiments are very generally business men, who cannot leave their business for the campaign without pecuniary ruin to themselves. The three Connecticut regiments will generally return at the end of the time for which they enlisted, and this is true of several other regiments, but there is not one of them all that will not most willingly remain temporarily beyond the three months' term if any danger menaces the government and country.

THE GRAND LODGE OF FREE MASONS OF NEW YORK.—At the session of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of New York, held in New York city last week, the following resolutions in reference to the seceding and non-intercourse declaration of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, were unanimously adopted amid applause:

Resolved, That the decree of non-intercourse recently promulgated by the Grand Lodge should and does not exonerate the Masons hailing from this jurisdiction, now on or hereafter to be on the soil of Virginia, or elsewhere, from the performance of those high and holy Masonic duties toward Masons owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, which are imperatively cast upon them by their vows made in the craft, the laws of God, and the dictates of humanity. If the Grand Lodge of Virginia has forgot her duties, we should still remember to perform those which devolve upon us as individual Masons.

Resolved, That the action of the Grand Lodge of Virginia before referred to, has been based upon a mistaken idea or belief, no doubt honestly entertained, as to the action of this Grand Lodge in 1858, and that it is earnestly hoped that the Grand Lodge of Virginia will on a review of the alleged facts, promptly recede from the position which she has taken toward this Grand Lodge.

ONE ARMED, BUT BRAVE.—Lieut. Henne, of Capt. Wentze's Davenport Company, was rejected at Keokuk because he had lost his left arm. All the officers of the regiment petitioned to have him restored, but in vain. The correspondent of the Dubuque Herald thus speaks of the matter:

"A few years ago there raged a fierce war between Holstein and Denmark, and one time Henne, leader of a forlorn hope, attacked a castle, and was the first one to lay his hands on the enemy's ramparts. A hissing volley of lead greeted him—five balls took effect in one arm and four in the other; and lucky for him was it that his head had not reached the level of that wall of fire when his grasp was so rudely loosed. Well, in short, his right arm was saved, but his left was amputated, leaving, however, stump enough to hold a sword under it, if the right were needed for pistol or bridle. One of the best swordsmen in the States, a superior soldier, brave as a lion—who would suppose that our brave lieutenant would not pass? What need of a left arm for a commissioned officer?"

His company are taking him along at their own expense.

Do you take the FREMONT JOURNAL? It costs but \$1.50 per year, sent by mail.

The Army Worm in Illinois.

[From the Prairie Farmer.]

JACKSON COUNTY, May 27.

Eds. Prairie Farmer: I am sorry to state the destructive "Army Worm" is upon us in innumerable multitudes. Scarcely a meadow or grass plat will escape entire destruction. So numerous are they in some places after having mowed down the meadows, they next attack the young corn, the wheat, and even clean the weeds before them. And it is even difficult in some places to keep them out of the houses. This is no exaggeration, but on the contrary, falls far short of a full description of their proceedings.

They made their appearance about the last days of April, in the meadows and and grassy yards and plats. The cold weather and backward spring favored their growth and increase, for they dread the hot sun. Having eaten out the meadows, and warm weather coming on, they began to travel from field to field, in some places causing the roads to appear as a black moving mass. The hogs would devour until satiated, and then lying down to rest, would instantly be covered with the worms.

Ditching against them, appears to be the most effectual method of warding off their attacks.

I will gather what information concerning their history and habits I can, and give it and a full description of them in the *Farmer*, ere long.

C. THOMAS.

Douglas' Opinion of Davis.

Senator Douglas had a power of will almost unequalled, which the Hon. Schuyler Colfax likens to the massive driving wheel of a locomotive, propelling not only the engine itself, but the far reaching train behind. Mr. Colfax says:

Though widely separated from Judge Douglas in our political affiliations, our relations with him during the many years we have known him, were always personally cordial. But this was only in accordance with his usage. He would invite to his table the very men with whom he had the sharpest political encounters, and perhaps the next day enter the lists again with them in all the acerbities of controversy. He would often remark that he tried to pay up his political debts as he went along, so that he would have no trouble with them in social intercourse, and would leave none for his executors to settle. He so rarely attacked or denounced any one in social conversation, that we were struck, years ago, with remarks of his, addressed to a Massachusetts Congressman and myself, in regard to Jefferson Davis, whom he declared then, with apparently prophetic forecast, would prove himself utterly disloyal to his country before he died.

Gen. Scott's Plan to Capture Richmond.

Some curiosity hunter went to General Scott the other day to ascertain his plans in regard to advancing troops on Richmond. The General informed him confidentially that the advance, of course, would be very rapid. The Fire Zouaves would lead the way as soon as it was determined to take Richmond, and they would employ some one in Richmond to ring the fire-bells, and the Zouaves would soon be upon it.

The Character of the Troops at Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes:

Indeed the general sobriety, constant politeness and the accompanying self-respect of the soldiers is most gratifying. If I should search for impoliteness here I should not go to the camps among the private soldiers, but to the departments where men have axes of one kind or another to be ground. Thousands of the private soldiers have the faces of gentlemen of education and understanding. There is reported to be a great contrast between the southern officers and privates, in favor of the former. I have seen regiments here in which I think the contrast is decidedly in favor of the privates. It is a most interesting study to mark the faces of the men of regiments as they arrive and march up the avenue. You see high platoons of high-nosed, firm-jawed, heavily-boarded, keen-eyed men who never left home to go a soldiering for the fun of the thing! They have felt it a duty to go, to vindicate the radiant old flag our fathers bore, and maintain the Government our fathers founded—and they will do it. Of course there are a great many boys, but fewer than I expected to see, and almost without exception, they are substantial fellows, well muscled, hardy and eager to see the glory of war. Napoleon was partial to such soldiers.

Ask a soldier on guard anywhere a civil question, and you get a civil answer. Step into a hut and enter into conversation, and you will find nearly all the men posted up on all the questions of the day, and prepared to discuss with quite as much intelligence as the newspapers, the features of the campaign, and the probable fortunes of the war. Their tents are all full of newspapers and military books, and their letter writing is something prodigious. There is, I am confident, but little dissipation among the men, compared with that usually found in armies. They are learning to be soldiers without learning to be drunkards.

Fleeing From the South to Come.

The trains from the South daily bring up large numbers of persons escaping from the terrors of the coming struggle. The morning train from Cincinnati to-day brought up thirty-five passengers from Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana, all of whom were leaving the South because of the troubles. One party of twenty-five, composed of three families, among whom were twelve children and two colored nurses, came from Memphis. The women and children are to be taken to England for security, when the men propose to return and look after their property.

A lady from Alabama is on her way to her friends in the East. Her husband is in rebel army, but she is a strong Unionist and refused to stay and share the doom of the rebel States.—*Cleveland Herald*.

Southern Officers in the Navy.

In a list of resignations in the Navy, published in the National Intelligencer, the number of Southern officers still remaining in the service is put down 23 captains, 30 commanders, 75 lieutenants, 20 surgeons, 11 passed assistant surgeons, 11 assistant surgeons, 17 paymasters, 5 chaplains, 6 professors of mathematics, 10 masters, 22 midshipmen, 9 gunners, 19 carpenters, 11 sailmakers, 3 captains in marine corps, 4 lieutenants, 7 second lieutenants, 4 engineers, 17 first assistants, 9 second do., 23 third do.